

SIBERIA SEEKS REAL
LEADER FOR ARMIESProvisional Government and
Horvath Unable to Settle
Their Quarrel.

GENERAL IS DISCREDITED

Movement On to Name Mil-
itary Commander to Reor-
ganize Army.Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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Vladivostok, Aug. 28 (delayed).—

Gen. Horvath and the Siberian Govern-

ment are quarrelling again, with neither

side trusted by the population. The

Zemstvo (Provisional Assembly) is in-

clined to regard the disarmament of the

Pleshkov's soldiers as an action friendly

to the Allies. Gen. Tolstoy, chief of the

Zemstvo soldiers, is too weak to oppose

Pleshkov and will be dismissed.

At conferences held in the presence of

Tolstoy and his officers it was decided

to recognize Pleshkov as chief. Neither

the Horvath faction nor the Siberian

Government has authority. The Horvath

Cabinet, although including able, ener-

getic men, is hated by the workmen and

feared by the intelligent classes.

The central bureau of trade unions

has ordered the strike called off and the

Bolshevik trade union paper writes: "We

are too weak to oppose the foreign dic-

tators. Comrades in Japan will soon

hear our voice and will join with us in

the struggle against imperialism. The

strike is not long."

Pleshkov's soldiers were dismissed

because the Allies feared they would

come into open conflict with our work-

men."

New Leader Sought.

It is reported that the Siberian Gov-

ernment soon will appoint a well known

General to organize a Russian army.

Horvath's adherents are disgusted be-

cause of the failure of their coup and

Gen. Pleshkov has disappeared. He was

one of his officers who agreed to dis-

armament. Negotiations between the

Russian governments are totally suspen-

ded and the Siberian Government refuse

to renew them owing to what they term

the "treacherous conduct" of the other

side.

While they decline to have further

dealings with Horvath they profess a

willingness to include representatives of

the property classes in their Cabinet.

The whole question of forming a local

government, however, has received a set-

back and the question of instituting

martial law has again been shelved.

Last week's fighting on the Ussuri

front bears evidence of German strat-
egy. Apparently the enemy, nominally

commanded by Gen. Taube, was aware

of the concentration of troops being

made against them and came down on

both flanks. Success attended this effort

and the Allied forces were compelled to

fall back.

Japanese Win Battle.

Afterward the Japanese assumed the

offensive on the Ussuri front. The

British, French and Czechs in the cen-

tre. The Japanese pushed ahead, and one

company got astride the railway in the

rear of the enemy. The Japanese built

a bridge, and the Japanese company was

severely handled by an armored train.

The Japanese were captured at this point

and the Japanese lost fifty dead. The enemy

casualties were much heavier.

The enemy now has taken up positions

near the Ussuri station. The broken

bridge is holding up traffic, and most of

the Allied troops are detained. The

Americans are arriving at this point

and the Japanese force is maintaining

contact with the enemy. This condition

of affairs is far from comfortable, owing to the in-

adequate railroad service. Sufficient

food is not being carried up.

Of the Chinese, it has been ar-

ranged for only two companies to come

to Vladivostok. The others are to pro-

ceed to the front from Nikolai.

FIGHTERS' INCOMES
UNTAXED UP TO \$3,500Provision in Revenue Bill to
Be Reported to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The pay of

army and navy officers up to the amount

of \$3,500, is to be entirely free of tax.

Such a provision has been put into the

revenue bill, which is to be intro-

duced in the House. It is "practically

a certainty that no member of the

committee will have the hardihood

to try to strike this out of the bill,

and when the bill is reported Tuesday

the provision will be carried in it.

The action was taken by the commit-

tee because of the burden of the ex-

pense on army and navy officers abroad.

While their own expenses there are paid,

practically all of them have to maintain

establishments in the United States.

An army officer who is married would

have \$2,000 of his pay exempt from the

income tax anyhow, and on the next

\$1,000 would have to pay the abated

rate of 4 per cent on the balance.

However, an unmarried officer receiving

as much as \$3,500 in pay would have

an exemption of only \$1,000, hence he

will be saved a per cent tax on the

balance—\$2,500—a saving of \$150 a

year.

Rich men in the army and navy will

benefit to any extent from exemption

of \$3,500. It is specifically provided that

it applies only to army pay and will

have no effect upon the balance of the

income tax any officer may pay on his

and upon the surtaxes, beginning at all

income above \$5,000.

JAPAN SUSPECTS
PLOT IN RICE RIOTSPremier Tells Peers High
Price Is Not Real Cause.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (delayed).—Special

despatches from Seoul, Korea, say that

there have been rice riots in which the

rioters destroyed a school house and

several other buildings. The riotations

are said to be strikes in the rice fac-

tories and mines in Korea.

There has been a return of the rice

troubles in some of the mining districts

on the island of Kishu, where rioters

have destroyed mining property.

Replying to a delegation of peers who

urged the Government to adopt strong

measures to effect reforms in the food

situation, Premier Terauchi asserted

that the Government was doing the best

it could. He expressed the opinion that

there was something more behind the

riots than the price of rice.

PREMIER LENINE
IS REPORTED DEAD

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real abilities and tremendous force.

He declared he was a patriot and a

philosopher, who was using Berlin as

much as Berlin was using him. He

contended he was striving desperately

to rid Russia entirely of the last trace

of the old order in that country as

rapidly as possible and that he was for

Russia against the whole world.

It was this allied certainty that

Lenine was a German tool that engen-

dered largely opposition by Germany's

foes to the then proposed Stockholm

conferences proposed by the Socialists.

Lenine purposed to abolish in Russia

autocracy and the nobility. He pur-

posed to take all authority from the

bourgeoisie and professional class and

to vest it entirely in the peasant class.

None understood better than he that

for hundreds of years it had been the

dream of Russian peasants to own

the land. Lenine's defenders saw in his

giving the land to them the new dic-

tator's realization that once in their pos-

session not even the tremendous mil-

lions of German money would be able

to wrest it from them again.

Against this, however, the pro-Al-

lied forces point to the fact that Lenine

was necessary to the defeat of the war

as it affected Russia. They pointed to

the fact that his safe conduct across Ger-

many into Russia by Germany was pre-

ceded by the German Government being

on Austrian territory when the war

started in 1914; that he was arrested as

a Russian subject—and promptly freed.

His Radical Paper.

From there he made his way to Swit-

zerland and trained a Russian paper

which he called the Social Demo-

crat. He used that as an organ to de-

clare that for the cause of social democ-

racy he was necessary to the defeat of the

war. He declared that the Russian nation

was being defeated in the war. For Lenine

it was argued that view was radical, since

he was interested only in Russia and did

not believe that the Russian nation was

really fighting for world democracy.

He believed that if Russia won the war

that autocracy had brought upon the country

would be more firmly en-

trenched than ever.

Even Lenine's friends did not venture

to refute with any direct display of proof

that his radical position was being de-

fended by the Russian nation. They

conducted with German funds. They

said he was fanatically devoted to the

idea that the Russian nation was being

defeated in the war. They said that

that he was the uncompromising leader

of all autocracies, among which he listed

the Russian Czarism, that of the Prus-

sian military and intellectual regime and

those of the capitalist and the demo-

cracies of England, France and

America.

Lenine was about 48 or 49 years old.

His real name was Vladimir Ilyich

Ulyanov. The last name has been spelled in

at least twenty different ways since he

came from the Russian capital. He was

born in the Volga region, and be-

longed to a revolutionary family.

His father was a government official.

He was a student at the law school of

the Czar and all that pertained to the

old regime in Russia.

Lenine himself later incurred the

enmity of the Czar by writing a book

wrote a book on economic and political

was strongly impregnated with revolutionary

doctrines. It earned him the right to

haunt without restriction the Czar's

political exile. He did haunt, for he

was possessed of an ego that was un-

mistakably exaggerated, a fact which

even his most ardent champions readily

admit.

Lenine's second book was entitled

"The Development of Capitalism in

Russia." It was written in 1899 and

was his most widely read effort.

He had friends with Gorky and had

widely read Russian writers and had

absorbed the ideas of Leninism. The

book gained a big following for him among

the Russian Socialist party. He allied

himself with the Social Democratic

rather than with the Social Revolution-

ists.

For a time too he was editor of

Iskra (the spark), which was published

in Paris. The paper circulated in Rus-

sia—when the Russian police were un-

able to confiscate the copies that pen-

etrated from France. In 1903 Lenine at-

tended the congress of the Russian So-

cial Democrats and wrote the agrarian pro-

gramme of the party. The convention

developed into a split. And it was out

of this split that Lenine's humani-

ty-so-called intellectual leader of the Bol-

sheviki, who were in favor of a more

radical programme than their opponents.

"For the time being," he wrote in a

book Lenine published in 1905, Russia's

fateful year. He tried to have him-

self elected to the Second Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Third Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Fourth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Fifth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Sixth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Seventh Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Eighth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Ninth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Tenth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Eleventh Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twelfth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Thirteenth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Fourteenth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Fifteenth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Sixteenth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Seventeenth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Eighteenth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Nineteenth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twentieth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Twenty-first Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twenty-second Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Twenty-third Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twenty-fourth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Twenty-fifth Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twenty-sixth Duma, but

he was not elected. He was elected to the

Twenty-seventh Duma, but he was not elected.

He was elected to the Twenty-eighth D